

crease in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act.

### THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, yesterday morning I appeared on the "Today" program on the National Broadcasting Co. network on the subject of the war in Vietnam. This broadcast inspired more mail than I usually receive on this subject, though it has come in steadily in support of my position.

I ask unanimous consent to have various communications printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters, telegrams, and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In southeast Asia—no escalation without representation. Why is the U.S. Senate powerless to assert its democratic and constitutional prerogative against President Johnson and Secretary of Defense McNamara in their war which is being paid by our money and the lives of our sons? This is to say nothing of the suffering we are causing in Vietnam. I am ashamed.

But how grateful I am for your tremendous effort, Senator MORSE. Please continue. (I know you will.) We are behind you.

Yours,

Mrs. IRENE HOGLUND.

CONCORD, MASS.

DEAR SIR: Millions of Americans agree: You are right, the United Nations should take the place of Cabot Lodge, not a general.

JAMES ROBERTS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., June 25, 1964.

WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Thank you for your courageous statement about southeast Asia on "Today" program.

JOHN J. DEBOER.

WICHITA, KANS., June 25, 1964.

U.S. SENATOR WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

As a World War II combat veteran with four children, and a member of one of America's founding families, I wholeheartedly support you on the southeast Asian situation.

EUGENE FIELDS,  
President, Town and Country Mobile  
Homes, Wichita, Kans.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Many thanks for your expressions of opinion on southeast Asia. I am for you all the way. Wish you were a Senator from Washington State so that I could vote for you.

With sincere admiration,

Mrs. SIGRID HARRIS.

JUNE 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE B. MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: All of America owes you a debt of gratitude for it seems that your voice is the only sane one in all of Washington concerning the U.S. policies and actions in South Vietnam.

Please continue your efforts to halt the war in Vietnam and bring the problems faced there to the conference table. I feel that millions of Americans wholeheartedly support you in these efforts.

No. 129—10

My husband, Dr. Thein Wah, and my father, Mr. Alphonse Hvalgren (705 Locust St., Prophetstown, Ill.), concur with me in the attitude I have expressed above.

Sincerely yours,

EDITH HVALGREN WAH.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.,

June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE

HONORABLE SIR: I could only wish that there were more Senators like you and Senator Gruening.

Your courage to speak your mind on our Government's policy and actions in South Vietnam and other areas, is admirable.

Why can't we let the people of those countries settle their own problems?

Thank you for your wonderful stand for justice.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. LEHMAN.

JUNE 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: This is to express our heartiest support to your courageous stand on our involvement in Vietnam.

Our country must be steered away from its collision course, a course that will lead us, very soon now, to a world disaster.

The latest actions of the administration to escalate the war should alarm all of us. Your statements on this question give people courage to fight and a feeling of optimism that perhaps peace and moderation can still win out.

So keep up the fight. There are more and more people beginning to see how close we can be to disaster and are willing to act.

Sincerely,

LEO A. KOSK.

GLENDALE, CALIF.

MENLO PARK, CALIF., June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your speech regarding Vietnam is very fine. Let's learn the ways of peace.

Sincerely,

MARTHA ACENEDO.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 23, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Your foreign policy statements which have been promulgated by the press recently seem to indicate your possession of an unusual insight into the facts and circumstances of U.S. involvement in the Far East.

I would greatly appreciate your sending me a list of publications wherein I could read a fuller exposition of facts and views similar to those you publicly express. These would hopefully include contemporary books that expose the true situation behind American foreign maneuvers.

Thank you and best wishes for future political success at a higher level.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM MARSHALL OWEN.

JUNE 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE L. MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: After watching you on Walter Cronkite's CBS news tonight, I was prompted to write the enclosed letter to President Johnson.

Please continue to fight for peace. You have my best wishes.

Yours truly,

Mrs. GERI EVANS.

JUNE 23, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have been a lifelong Democrat, but, if you speed up the war in South Vietnam, I cannot, in good conscience, vote for you.

I endorse Senator Morse's views on southeast Asia and urge you to be a Democratic President that seeks peace and not war.

Yours truly,

Mrs. GERI EVANS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to express my deep appreciation for myself and my family for your courageous opposition to the extension of the war in southeast Asia. I have read your excellent speech in the Senate on March 4 and would be happy to receive copies of any later statements you may have made.

Newspaper coverage of your and other Senators' attacks on administration policy in South Vietnam has been poor, but I have heard several of your statements on TV. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

LINCOLN WOLFENSTEIN.

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.,

June 23, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senator,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have had considerable difficulty acquiring complete detailed reports of your remarks on the role of the United States in southeast Asia, in particular on the Indochinese peninsula. I would very much appreciate copies of your remarks on these matters. In addition I would be interested in your opinions regarding the appointment of General Taylor to the post in South Vietnam.

If I have correctly understood the sketchy reports of your remarks on the role of the United States in Laos especially, and also in South Vietnam, I would like to express my hearty agreement with and support for your position. It seems to me that it is the United States which threatens the peace in Asia at the present time, most outrageously in the flurry of aggressive, and highly irresponsible statements of recent days on the possibility of initiating open, hot war against China and North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao forces in Laos. Our Nation's words and deeds show continued and flagrant contempt for all past and present efforts to find peaceful settlements, to end civil wars setting back badly needed economic development for decades.

Indeed, it is hard to understand our policy in Asia, to understand just who makes decisions with what long-range and presumably, consistent goals. The very thought of the United States "carrying the war further" inspires, at least in my mind, a mixture of fear, shame and growing anger.

I very much hope your efforts to publicize the nature and implications of the U.S. policy in southeast Asia are successful. Unfortunately, it is more urgently important that practical steps be taken to check dangerous and irrevocable words and deeds. Let me thank you for all you may be able to do in these respects and for what you have already done.

I am a graduate student in economics and will be continuing my studies at Yale University this September.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD D. WOLFF.

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CLINTON, N.Y., June 24, 1964.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I was delighted to hear of your speech before the Senate on radio yesterday. I know you've made plenty of them recently but I've never heard or seen a word anywhere before.

Thank you for your great efforts on behalf of our boys and the Vietnamese people. I clipped this item from the New York Times Saturday and send it on to you. I also bought an extra paper to get it with a letter to President Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK SLATER.

[From the New York Times, June 20, 1964]  
SCIENTISTS SCORE UNITED STATES ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 19.—The Federation of American Scientists today called on President Johnson to halt all development and production of chemical and biological weapons.

"There is ample evidence that the U.S. Government is engaged in a large-scale effort to develop and produce lethal biological and chemical weapons," the federation said.

"It appears likely that the principal targets would be civilian populations rather than military personnel. We find this morally repugnant."

The federation's statement was given out at a news conference in the office of Prof. Alex Rich at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The statement said: "We are concerned with reports of the field use of chemical weapons in Vietnam. Reports that defoliating agents have been used to destroy protective cover have been confirmed by representatives of the Department of Defense.

"These charges give rise to the broader implication that the United States is using the Vietnamese battlefields as a proving ground for chemical and biological warfare."

TACOMA, WASH., June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
State Capitol Building,  
Salem, Oreg.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My wife and I are very much inclined toward your position on southeast Asia, but we feel inadequately informed. Your suggestion that we are violating the United Nations Charter by our actions in southeast Asia has seemed valid. Further, we seem to be obstructing rather than aiding popular political development in Laos and southwest Vietnam. Are we misinformed? Is the administration not acting on a judicious appraisal of more complete information (not only military, but cultural, psychological, etc.) than has been made evident through news media?

In the past few months, from Newsweek magazine and from television news (largely CBS), we have grown (in spite of lullaby propaganda) toward the following hypotheses:

1. That the U.S. presence in southeast Asia is hardly assuring the Asians the right of self-determination; this right would seem to be what Americans would be fighting for most of all.

2. That the peoples of Laos and South Vietnam hardly exhibit the cultural or educational readiness for democratic self-determination, which is the kind of determination which we seem to be promoting.

3. That the popular movement (i.e., that supported by the majority of active citizens and most in harmony with their aspirations at this stage of their social, political, economic, etc., development) is best represented at this time by the Communists. Even in spite of careful rhetoric to the contrary in Newsweek magazine, the people of North Vietnam appear—for Asians—to be very well off: active, dedicated, with a rising standard of material well-being and of education (even

if Communist oriented now, always a moderating influence in the long run—cf. Russia).

It had seemed to us that the United States could represent itself in a most enlightened and inevitably influential manner by withdrawing from southeast Asia (or by merging into a United Nations agency), by allowing the people to determine their own course (which would probably be communistic now), and then by offering encouragement and scientific-political-educational-etc. assistance when, in the future, they had evolved to the point where they were ready for a new or "more advanced" form of government (much as the Soviet Union has evolved, under bettering economic and educational conditions, from a revolutionary extremism to a more self-confident and self-content moderation).

Thus, when we learned of the decision to "hold fast" irrevocably in southeast Asia, we were chagrined. Not only is there the risk of escalation and even of nuclear war with the Chinese, but the point of the decision did not seem to be directed toward what would seem to be our main purpose in southeast Asia: self-determination of the southeast Asians. Is the effort to halt the Chinese and the Communists an inseparable part of the effort to assure self-determination to the southeast Asians?

Some of the questions which perplex us are:

1. Would the peoples of Laos and South Vietnam determine a form of government "suitable to us" if we successfully held back the Communists?

2. In spite of all the material wealth we can invest in southeast Asia, are the people ready (re culture, education, etc.) for democracy? Or are we ready to accept other forms of government: communism, socialism, benevolent monarchy, military dictatorship, etc.?

3. Will China not challenge our nuclear forces? Or is southeast Asia comparable to Berlin?

4. Is U.S. "determination" not aiding southeast Asia less than it is fanning Communist revolutionary zeal and xenophobia in Asia toward a "belligerent," militaristic United States? Is it in our interest toward international understanding and harmony to nurture hate (compare characteristics of mass movements in Eric Hoffer's "The True Believer"), or does our determination breed less hate than respect?

5. Are political motives involved (in our national scene) and, if so, are they worth it (though it would almost seem worth it if it could "defuse" and defeat Senator Goldwater—in many ways a worse threat than the Chinese).

In any case, the administration seems to have facts which run counter to those which we can derive from public media. We feel bewildered in our ignorance, and concerned to know the facts as they are available.

What information have you available which may clarify and substantiate your position on southeast Asia? We would appreciate any printed material of your own, and/or references to current books, periodicals, or pamphlets dealing objectively and informatively with the problem.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD N. HUGGINS,  
Instructor of English, University of  
Puget Sound.

JUNE 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: If only there were more Senators like you who would speak out against what practically amounts to a declaration of war in Vietnam. It is unspeakably awful.

Thank you.

P. KLINGHOFFER.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

JUNE 20, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We are gratefully relying on you to call out opposition to U.S. military trust into Laos.

For ourselves it will end in futility even if we escape a third world war. For native populations it will add cruel suffering to their misery. Communism couldn't be worse than war.

Sincere thanks,

RUTH H. POOL.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

I am all for your stand on cessation of our stand on South Vietnam.

CRAWFORD, N.Y.

B. GALNESON.

JUNE 20, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to commend you for the courage you show in your forthright statements about South Vietnam. I hope you make a national tour to arouse the people.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID SEIDMAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I fully support your position concerning our role in South Vietnam. It seems as though we are about to step up our war offensive in that area. The results could be tragic. I admire your courage and urge you continue your fight for withdrawal or neutralization.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL SAMBERG.

BENNINGTON, VT., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington D.C.:

Your interview on the "Today" program this morning was an inspiration.

FERN OLSON.

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.:

Thank you for your courageous and factual presentation on "Today." We are grateful, please, again and again and again the facts.

Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR W. DANA.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Living since World War I, I was heartbroken by General Taylor's appointment. Now listening to your marvelous NBC speech, I take courage. The U.N. is the answer for this world catastrophe into which we are headed. I pray you make it your immediate duty to rally all the millions who agree with you that are speechless. May you have continued strength and wisdom.

Gratefully,

GERTRUDE TIEMER WILLE.

RED BANK, N.J., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Re "Today" June 25, the only correct analysis re southeast Asia expressed by any, repeat any, Member of the Senate or Congress was expressed by you this day. Your statement on the subject should be rebroadcast

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on the hour every hour throughout this Nation until the American people wake up to the fact that they are violating the laws set forth in the U.N. Charter and are thus selling out a lot of boys who died in two wars.

EDITH W. AYKENS.

HIGHLAND PARK, N.J., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR SENATOR: Your program this morning on "Today" was most enlightening. It would be wonderful if all of us could help you get the message of South Vietnam across to the Nation.

With kindest regards,

KEVIE SCHULMAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Forgive the silence of necessity. I envy the Oregonians their Senator Morse, an honest, courageous, brilliant, independent who is a Democrat with a small "d" and American with a capital "A." Keep up the magnificent work for the loyal opposition.

MRS. MARY CLARK.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.:

My family support your courageous opposition war in Vietnam. Continue speaking out.

ROSEMARY LUSHER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.:

Beg you continue your opposition war in Vietnam. America will be proud of you.

ALBERT MALTZ.

DANVERS, MASS., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Endorse heartily your views re Vietnam expressed "Today's" show. Please continue efforts for saner policy, especially United Nations participation.

DR. WM. M. GOLDBERG.

ALBION, MICH., June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senator from Oregon,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations again on your protest against war with Red China. I am protesting to the President.

ARTHUR W. OUNK, Ph. D.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Have been in the doghouse for 6 months for opinions such as you express. If there is anyone in our section still available to openly talk with, please inform me.

MRS. H. B. ANDERS.

PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIF.,  
June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir: Heard your strong stand this morning on "Today's" show. As a mother of two boys in Army, what can I do as loyal fellow Democrat?

RUTH PALMER.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 25, 1964.  
Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

I fully endorse your unequivocal statements on Vietnam on "Today" program. We need more statesmen with the courage and convictions like you and Senator FULBRIGHT to arouse public opinion.

H. P. REMPERT.

DAYTON, OHIO, June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Congressional Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Your comments on "Today" show most timely. Back you 100 percent.

C. CONOVER and T. SMALLWOOD.

PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF.,

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Heard you on "Today" show. Agree in every respect. Am sure you could get signatures of most everyone in America on a petition. Please tell me what I can do.

MARY WINKLER.

ANDERSON, IND., June 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I agree with you 100 percent on the Vietnam situation. If the Government over there were any good we would not have to worry about their being taken over. I don't know of any really good government yet, that ever fell to the Communists.

It also seems clear to me that the military takeover in South Korea proves that our boys over there died in vain. I hope you will keep up the fight and that we won't make a far bigger mistake in Vietnam. I think the policy of the British is about the best of any country I know of. We have two fine Senators in Indiana now, but don't believe they have the wonderful courage that you have.

Yours truly,

VEACHEL SMITH.

JUNE 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your inexhaustable and courageous stand against our participation in an undeclared war in Vietnam has won you the admiration and respect of every peaceloving American.

I, for one, am deeply grateful that our country has produced a man of your caliber and convictions.

I salute you for your genuine interest and concern for the peace and well-being of your fellow citizens.

We will support you to the nth degree in this vital issue.

With sincere gratitude,

MRS. A. BRENNER.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF BOSTON,  
Boston, Mass., June 24, 1964.

Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

DEAR SENATOR SALTONSTALL: The decision of Senator Morse not to confirm the appointment of Gen. Maxwell Taylor as Ambassador to South Vietnam meets with my wholehearted approval. The implication of this appointment is that a military approach to the problem of that unhappy country is the policy of our Government. I believe that our approach should be a political one based upon a decision to negotiate the issue with the interested parties. The defeat of the French Army in Vietnam was a demonstration that the military approach is doomed to failure and now, in light of greater com-

plications at the present time, is dangerous to the peace of the world.

As a matter of fact, the sending of American troops to die in South Vietnam is a policy that I cannot support. The hypocrisy of our helping to kill the people of South Vietnam in the name of its liberation while our own citizens are deprived of the right to vote and are dying to preserve the right to vote in Mississippi is both tragic and hypocritical. When it comes to liberation we should begin at home in Mississippi rather than 10,000 miles away. If armed forces are to be used for purposes of liberation, let them be taken out of South Vietnam and be sent to Mississippi.

Sincerely,

REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

June 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have just written to President Johnson protesting the continuation of the war in southeast Asia and the appointment of General Taylor as our Ambassador there. We should get out of southeast Asia, and sit down at the negotiating table with China and other interested nations to seek the neutralization of Laos and Vietnam. Thank you for leading the fight against this wretched war. You have many admirers and supporters who wish you full strength to continue your campaign.

Sincerely,

MIRIAM KELBER.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 23, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I certainly agree with you that President Johnson is "making the United States the world's leading threat to world peace." In a speech yesterday you insisted he should take up the issue with Congress, which alone has the right to make war. You stated further that "No President is alone entitled to threaten war or to commit the United States to war." I want to commend you for your speech denouncing the present warlike policy.

The nomination today of General Taylor to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge as Ambassador to South Vietnam is very disturbing. This nomination looks like a step toward war. I hope the Senate will take a long, hard look at General Taylor when his nomination comes up for approval.

Very truly yours,

FLOYD MULKEY.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 24, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR WAYNE MORSE: Wholeheartedly agree with your stand on Vietnam and applaud your position on having a general sent as our Ambassador to Vietnam.

How can ordinary citizens such as myself assist you?

Sincerely,

SHIRLEY LENS.

MILITARY AID GOES TO BANGKOK

WASHINGTON.—Four cargo ships bearing tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other heavy military equipment are now steaming toward Bangkok. The equipment reportedly is to resupply U.S. stocks there.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I recently read your letter in Four Lights published by WILPF and am so thrilled to think that some one has the same belief as I about South Vietnam. And I was greatly disturbed to see this statement by Admiral Felt. Does he realize that all-out war would mean the end of civilization and would mean the loss of perhaps

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over a billion lives? War is unthinkable. It has never been the solution. History proves that.

I should like you to send him some publications of United World Federalists, Inc., 1319 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

Send me the bill.

Mrs. RUTH G. YEAGER.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

P.S.—Keep up the good work for us all. God bless you.

ARMED U.S. JETS OVER LAOS

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Air Force, it was learned today, has been flying reconnaissance missions over Laos with heavily armed jet escorts.

UNITED STATES WOULD RISK ALL-OUT WAR

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.—Adm. Harry Felt, leaving his post here as commander in chief of U.S. Forces in the Pacific, states the United States would risk even all-out war to check Communist aggression in southeast Asia.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

June 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have been following the position taken by yourself and far too few of your colleagues regarding the war our Government is waging against the people in South Vietnam.

My concern is not only, as you expressed it today, that the United States will be hated for the next 500 years, but too that innocent people—Vietnam civilians, and Americans (soldiers who, God knows, never really know what it's all about) are being slaughtered.

Having had the courage to be honest in your past, I urge you to do all in your power, with the sanction of your fellow Senators who share your views, to bring the issue to the public and to create dissension and strong public opinion. These pressure factors alone can end the war, or at least stop its expansion. I suggest, if it is in any way possible, that you and others go on a nationwide speaking tour to talk against the war. That prospect may seem difficult. It is, regardless, imperative.

Sincerely,

DENVER, COLO.

June 23, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
 U.S. Senator,  
 Senate Office Building,  
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for helping keep us out of war in Asia. Transporting our men and supplies that far and fighting in jungles, mountains, valleys, fields, and heavily populated areas where we have to make and defend roads to frontlines would become extremely unpopular.

Slaughtering millions of people with atomic bombs and leaving millions half dead and suffering would turn civilized nations against us.

What would we do with 700 million Chinese in Asia, if we conquered them? Would we doctor all of the radioactive and suffering people or let them gradually die while we talk about winning the war on poverty? If we try to prevent communism by winning the war on poverty that way, most of the people in the world would rather do it without our help. We would not do ourselves or them any good with all of that enormous expense and destruction.

We do not speak the Chinese language or read their writing. It would be difficult to distinguish individuals we could trust from those who would betray us.

What would we do with these Chinese prisoners and what would they do with the American prisoners? They have enough people to wreck our roads, cut off our sup-

plies, and capture our men who cannot instantly change their features and language and escape unnoticed like natives.

Trying to shoot an idea like communism with a bullet is like shooting in the dark—we are almost sure to miss our target—and we might cause disaster unintentionally.

If GOLDWATER wants a war with Panama, Cuba, Zanzibar, Vietnam, China, minority races at home and abroad, let him do the fighting without our support.

Sincerely,

NATHAN L. BEATTY.

CHICAGO, ILL.  
 June 23, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,  
 Senator from Oregon,  
 Senate Office Building,  
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have read with gratification your repeated outright speeches in favor of a peaceful Asiatic policy.

For this reason I am herewith forwarding copy of my today's letter to President Johnson, in the hope that the peace voices may triumph.

Sincerely yours,

OTTO WANDER.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1964.

The Honorable L. B. JOHNSON,  
 President of the United States,  
 The White House,  
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As previously indicated, I consider our intervention in South Vietnam, Laos, etc., unwarranted and opposed to our national interest.

This intervention represents an undeclared war in which neither the Congress nor the people of the United States have been consulted. It is in violation of the Big Power agreement, reached after the evacuation by the French, looking toward a plebiscite to reconcile or unify North and South Vietnam. It is, furthermore in violation of good military policy which opposes involvement in continental Asia.

In this nuclear age a modus vivendi with mainland China must be found as the only alternative to eventual suicidal war.

I implore you, Mr. President, through your powers of diplomacy, to lift this cloud from our future and that of humanity.

Sincerely yours,

OTTO WANDER.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

June 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I agree with you completely on your stand in southeast Asia. You have a lot of courage and history will record the same approach you have in world affairs of 1964.

The U.S. Government is trying to do what the French were unable to do in 1954. I'm afraid that the U.S. Government is heading for a situation similar to Korea in 1952 when our troops approached the Yalu River. The Chinese have millions of soldiers and I'm afraid that we may provoke Red China to attack our comparatively meager forces in southeast Asia.

Keep up the fight. Thinking Americans are behind you.

Sincerely,

THOMAS M. MORRIS.

WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH,  
 Worcester, Mass., June 23, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,  
 Senate Office Building,  
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I commend your efforts, through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to make known the state of affairs that exist in Vietnam. Enclosed is a copy of a resolution passed by the New England Conference of the Methodist Church, June 11, 1964.

This resolution represents my own thinking as clearly as I can know it and I send it to you for whatever use it may be to you. Most sincerely,

L. VANN ANDERSON, JR.,  
 Minister of the Parish.

[Enclosure]

Amendment to the report of the Board of Social Concerns found on pages 39 ff. Amendment by addition on page 43 under subheading "Direct conflict must be avoided". Amend by adding following paragraph 2.

In reference to the threat to the peace in South Vietnam, we would request our Government to place this dispute before the United Nations. This procedure would help implement the rule of law in international affairs, and would honor our Government's signature on the Charter of our United Nations. It would also enable our Government to keep faith with its professions of believing in the force of law rather than the law of force in settling international disputes.

Submitted by Mr. Dale S. Fair.

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.,

June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am enclosing a letter in the Times which was designed and I hope succeeded in furthering your position in Vietnam.

Yours very truly,

DAVID MANDEL.

OPEN LETTER TO SECRETARY McNAMARA ON THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The New York Times of April 25, 1964 ran a story headed, "McNamara Agrees To Call It His War." You were quoted as saying, "I don't object to its being called 'McNamara's war.' I think it is a very important war and I am pleased to be identified with it and do whatever I can to win it."

No American should want a war in his own name, especially this one which is not yet licensed by Congress. Here it is worse too because the war is against an entire people. After 10 years of resistance to vastly superior weapons, the people want it ended. And we need not fear to leave, for no puppets (not ours or China's) will rule this brave people.

The policy of the open door for investments and free enterprise which is back of our intervention is as dead as the old colonialism. Most of the free world nations under this policy are now dictatorships.

Under this policy we use the usual tools for coercion—bombs, bribery, billions, and puppets. And our puppets are never George Washingtons—never.

Walter Lippmann (Apr. 9, 1964) compares us in our Asian policy to "one of those prehistoric animals which was all armor and teeth, but had almost no brain." But France learned the futility of trying to suppress a whole people right there in Vietnam. With the guns gone on both sides, our Khanh would not last a day.

Senator MORSE (Mar. 26, 1964) said, "If we are not an aggressor nation now in South Vietnam, we are not far from it \* \* \* there are no Chinese in South Vietnam. There are no Russian soldiers in South Vietnam. The only foreign soldiers in South Vietnam are U.S. soldiers. What are they doing there?"

Senators BARTLETT, GRUENING, and MANSFIELD have all been critical of American policy in South Vietnam.

Prof. Roland Baintin, Yale Divinity School; Roger W. Burnham, Businessman, Milford, Conn.; Dr. Jerome Davis, New Haven; Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale University; Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, Hamden, Conn.; Rev. Sidney Lovett, Director, Yale in China

Association; Prof. John Oliver Nelson, Yale Divinity School; Catherine G. Roraback, Attorney, New Haven; Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Williams College; Rev. Wayne Shuttee, Unitarian Church, New Haven; Prof. Ralph E. Turner, Yale University; Rev. Wallace T. Viets, First Methodist Church, New Haven; Rev. Loyd Worley, Methodist Church, Milford, Conn.

(Cut out and send this letter to President Johnson.)

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,  
New York, N.Y., June 23, 1964.  
The Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
The President, the White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have written already to my New York State Senators urging that they support the policies suggested by Senators MORSE and GRENING which could lead to a peaceful resolution of the dispute over Vietnam. Nevertheless, I was compelled to write to you at once by the report in the New York Times which stated that the administration's commitment to Vietnam was being viewed as unlimited.

Mr. President, I admire your repeated statements to the effect that you are willing to pursue peace by patient discussion with the Soviet Union. Furthermore, I recognize how astutely you have handled the difficult task of securing congressional support for the civil rights bill. If then, we are to accept your devotion to peace and political sagacity, how would we explain a continued, and indeed increased, commitment to a regime which our newspapers have admitted is oppressive and which can secure the backing of at most a quarter or 30 percent of its people and can control only approximately that proportion in daytime?

As a statesman-politician, you must realize that it is folly to make unlimited commitments to untenable positions. This fact is recognized abroad by our allies and at home by thoughtful Members of Congress. When the costs are apparent, it will be recognized by virtually all our people. Before we are engulfed in a widened war of our own making—which may devour our country in nuclear war—before we alienate all the world by continued pursuit of an ill-considered policy, we urge that you follow a policy worthy of your statesmanship which will lead our Nation to peace, as candidate Elsenhower promised and later carried out in the Korean cul de sac.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN S. CAMPBELL.

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBER & POST CO., INC.  
La Vale, Md., June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You are to be congratulated on almost your lone stand on the southeast Asia situation. You may stand largely alone from a Government standpoint but I venture the assertion if the American people were to vote on it your support would be overwhelming. "A prophet is with honor save in his own country."

Respectfully,

W. H. SOLOMON.

BAYSIDE, N.Y.,  
June 23, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senator from Oregon, Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your timely warning against deeper involvement in southeast Asia was well taken and to the point. I just hope that it will not remain a lone voice in the wilderness.

We seem to be drifting closer and closer to war and there is an absolute conspiracy of silence. Is there no effective way to lodge a protest against this development, to see

to it that the protest is heard in places where it counts? As an example, your latest warning was given absolute minimum publicity in New York—I heard it exactly once on the radio.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN STRAUSS.

WOODSIDE, CALIF.,  
June 17, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to commend you on your recent speech opposing our extension of the war in Vietnam. As usual, you have stood up and spoken sense on an issue in which the majority seems to go headlong into an irresponsible path. Your speech was cogent, to the point and full of factual information about a dangerous and explosive situation. To continue on our present course is not only immoral, it is dangerous and almost certain to end in disaster. I most sincerely hope our leadership will pay no heed to the screams of the lunatics on the right who would shoot from the hip without giving any thought to the consequences of their actions. I want you to know that there are many thoughtful Americans who support your position strongly.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

HENRY MAYER, M.D.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.,  
June 17, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: You are, without a doubt, a great American. I heard your statement on television and read about your views on South Vietnam.

What on earth is Johnson thinking about? I thought he was supposed to be such a smart politician. But he is going to lose the Democrats millions of votes by getting us, at best, into another Korea or, at worst, another bomb war.

Does he really believe he can bluff China and that Russia will not come to China's aid?

If Johnson is going to do what it looks like he is going to do, I cannot vote for him. If I'm still alive and not a victim of an atom holocaust, I hate GOLDWATER but if Johnson persists in this madness, I will not vote.

Again let me tell how much I admire and respect you. You should be our President. Sincerely,

EWEN FOSTER.

P.S.—I am writing to all my Congressmen, Senators, and the President.

HERMOSA BEACH, CALIF.,  
June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We want you to know that we wholeheartedly support your efforts to keep our country from plunging further into war in southeast Asia.

You are performing a great service to the American people in alerting us to the possibility that our Government is preparing a major war behind the scenes.

We know that many other Americans share with you the belief that there must be an alternative to war as the solution to international conflict.

Our best wishes for your courageous work in trying to save our country from this disgrace.

Yours very truly,

MORRIS HOROWITZ,

JOYCE C. HOROWITZ,

WHITTIER, CALIF.,

June 22, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to enclose a copy of an advertisement which appeared in

our local paper last week. We were discussing this and thought that you might like to see it because of your splendid work in trying to end this senseless war in Vietnam.

My husband and I are Quakers and work with the American Friends Service Committee and we often look to you for leadership in so many fields of legislative work. We just wish there were about a dozen "WAYNE MORGES."

Please do keep up your work in trying to seek a creative solution for the Vietnam destruction. What do you think about a neutralization according to the Geneva plan? Would this be possible?

Cordially yours,

DORIS MILLS.

[From the Whittier (Calif.) News, June 17, 1964]

"Two recent South Vietnamese napalm bombings, which fall into the brutal category, have grievously hurt the U.S. image throughout the world. One was widely dramatized by the publication of an Associated Press photograph on March 20 which showed a child in his father's arms, badly burned by air-launched, jellied, gasoline bombs which had fired a Vietnamese village. Publication of the AP photo resulted in the U.S. Defense Department's acknowledging for the first time that napalm has been furnished South Vietnam—under the military aid program, and, that it has been dropped by Vietnamese planes provided by U.S. assistance plan.

"[Washington Post, Mar. 29, 1964]

"DO YOU APPROVE?

"Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, March 25, 1964:

"We should never have gone in there, we should not have stayed in, we should get out now."

"Senator ERNEST GRENING, of Alaska:

"The time has come to reverse our policy of undertaking to defend areas such as South Vietnam. A return of troops to our own shores should begin."

"Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, of Montana:

"There has not been and there does not exist today a basis in our national interest which would justify the assumption of primary American responsibility in this situation which might well involve the sacrifice of a vast number of American lives."

"Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, March 30, 1964:

"By what right did the Secretary of Defense go over to South Vietnam and pledge U.S. support for a "thousand years, if necessary," in behalf of the American people. He had no such right. The American people should answer him in no uncertain terms."

"Whittier Peace Council recommends immediate withdrawal of all American forces from southeast Asia and urges settlement of the war by the 14-nation Geneva Conference of 1962 under the auspices of the United Nations.

"Write President Johnson, Senator KUCHEL, Senator ENGLE—today. This message is brought to you by the Whittier Peace Council and the following groups:

"Whittier Chapter American Association for the United Nations, Peace and Service Committee—First Friends Church, Whittier Monthly Meeting of Friends, Whittier Friends Unprogrammed Meeting, Whittier Area Women Strike for Peace, Whittier La Mirada Unitarian Fellowship.

"For further information—or to help defray cost of this ad—please send requests and contributions to: Whittier Peace Council, 821 East Sunrise Drive, Whittier, Calif."

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Please accept the appreciation of an old lady for your courage. Some of my 82 years I have spent in leisurely,

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unconducted travel in all continents except Australia. I remember the political campaign of 1896. I voted Democratic first in 1932. In 1960 I could vote for neither. In 1964? The belief in civil rights and anti-poverty legislation is contradicted by our foreign policy.

Respectfully,

FLORENCE R. SCHOLL.

PALO ALTO, CALIF.,  
June 21, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This headline appeared on the front page of the San Francisco Chronicle this morning: "U.S. Would Risk War in Asia" with the following opening paragraph:

"United Press, Taipei. Adm. Harry D. Felt said yesterday that the United States is willing to risk an all out war to check Communist aggression in southeast Asia."

Is this top military officer speaking for the administration or making administration policy? No man speaks for us who is willing to risk nuclear war for any purpose whatsoever.

In fact, we consider the continued presence of U.S. military forces in South Vietnam constitutes an immediate threat of nuclear war.

We agree with Senators like MORSE, GRUENING, MANSFIELD, and AIKEN that we should get out of Vietnam—and the sooner, the safer for the world.

Keep up the good fight.

Cordially yours,  
Mr. and Mrs. FRANK R. KENNELL.

ROWAYTON, CONN.,  
June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: You are a refreshing island of integrity and courage. Please don't lose heart.

I wish, too, that you would emphasize what would be the outcome if we do go ahead with our grandiose and arrogant plans—at best, another Korea; at worst, a nuclear holocaust, and our country thenceforth would make Nazi Germany appear sweet smelling by comparison.

Sincerely yours,  
A. I. LEVINE, M.D.

BAYSIDE, N.Y.,  
June 21, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I admire your opposition to sending our troops to Vietnam. I am afraid that the troops will be sent in force nevertheless. And I am completely frustrated not to be able to do anything about it except to write the President.

Perhaps I go beyond your position. Not only would unilateral fighting in Vietnam (South or North) be a criminal act because of the illegality, but the more so since the fighting would be for the purpose of crushing what appears to be a genuinely popular revolutionary movement, if I can believe the long series of dispatches by David Halberstam in the New York Times.

With a compliant populace and a Republican opposition that would applaud such an intervention and with only a handful of persons of conscience like yourself, what is to stop the President?

It seems that a lot of Americans are going to be dying for the incredible purpose of bringing misery and death to an already wretched people and for the purpose of thwarting that people's will.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE D. HOCHMAN.

PLAINFIELD, N.J.,  
June 24, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I was horrified last night when I heard the news that Gen. Maxwell Taylor is to replace Ambassador Lodge, confirming the rumors that we are going to be more belligerent in southeast Asia.

Thank goodness, when you were interviewed, you expressed alarm at this prospect. Before this I've felt I should write to let you know that I highly approved of your recommendation that we seek to keep the peace in that sensitive area by negotiation, not by military might, and find a solution under the United Nations Charter procedures.

More power to you and Senator FULBRIGHT and the others who are calling for a review of our foreign policy. We can't travel two directions at once. If we want peace we must use peaceful means.

Hopefully yours,

KATHERINE VANDERBEEK.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,  
June 23, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I agree with you thoroughly on the President's choice of General Taylor as the new Ambassador to South Vietnam, and wish you well in your efforts to block confirmation of the appointment.

Respectfully yours,

WALLACE DAILEY.

JUNE 19, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to command you on your opinion regarding our present policy in Vietnam. I am in accord with those who feel that any help we give should be economic and that our military forces should be withdrawn. I don't feel that either we or our opponents could win another war.

Sincerely yours,

GRACE M. LEALTAD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
June 22, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You are so right. We should have never gotten into this dirty war in Laos and Vietnam. There must be some honorable way to stop the fighting and start negotiating and pull back from the brink.

Bless you.

DOEOTHY KUNKLE.

JUNE 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SIR: I am not from your State, but feel impelled to write you, after reading your statement in Time magazine and hearing you on TV on our involvement in Asia. I, too, am much concerned and want to voice my protest, although it will be like the "voice crying in the wilderness." How in heaven's name can we cure the many ills of the world—alone at that—in countries so divided among themselves, so indifferent and in such a chaotic state. Many of those countries have expressed dislike for us and want us to leave. To risk a world war for those countries is unthinkable to me, and I resent with every ounce of me, every soldier lost over there. Nothing I've read has made any sense as to why we are there, except for material gain, and even if those countries are lost to the Communists, we can still live. We seem to be getting along, even though we have Russia, Cuba, and other countries in that category.

My husband fought to save Europe in the First World War—my son-in-law in the Sec-

ond—but I'm blest if I want my grandson trying to save Asia. Let us save ourselves first, and here in this hemisphere. "What profit a man to gain the world if he loses his soul."

Sincerely,

MARJORIE BUCHANAN.

SCARSDALE, N.Y.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: On the radio on Saturday, I heard a commentator state, "We will risk a war with China in order to preserve the peace." How casual can one get about annihilation?

On a David Brinkley 1-hour showing of an average town, three women and a man were asked how they felt about dropping an atomic bomb and the general consensus was, "Sure drop it and let's get it over with." Don't these people know anything? Bless you for your wonderful support of peaceful alternatives in southeast Asia.

Sincerely,

BLANCHE H. POSNER.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,  
June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington D.C.:

Bravo for your statement on southeast Asia. War with China is unthinkable.

Mr. and Mrs. A. TUBARSKY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations strong stand against extending war southeast Asia. Many supporters here. Continue fight for peace.

DONALD PATON.

PARAMOUNT, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: People of this country should not be forced to chose between a Johnson war and a Goldwater war or what have you. A war with Red China which seems to be in the making as you yourself have been quoted to have said could easily accelerate into a East-West thermonuclear war.

B. H. LIVINGSTON.

SAN JOSE, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Thank heaven for your voice in Congress, long may it be raised.

MIMA STERNE.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

We do not support war in southeast Asia. Urge use of United Nations.

Dr. and Mrs. TED J. GOLDSTEIN.

PASADENA, CALIF.,  
June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.:

Thank you for your courage in opposing the war plans in South Vietnam.

Dr. and Mrs. WILLIAM A. MUSGRAVE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.:

Sending this to you because I fear screening from President Johnson's notice. Am in full accord with your views on South Vietnam. The administration is showing very blind expediency in reaction to the loud no-nothings who are trying to change U.S.A. policy and image.

Mrs. ETHEL D. KING.

JUNE 2, 1964.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR,  
Los Angeles Times,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR SIR: Those who think we should continue the war in Vietnam should have read the story in the Los Angeles Times April 16, 1964—"Maimed, Scarred Child Victims of Vietnam War Horrify Doctor."

Dr. Ellmore, well known in southern California, tells us that there are only 800 trained doctors in South Vietnam; 600 of these are in the army, leaving 200 doctors to serve 15 million people. (By contrast, a proposed community, Laguna Hills, near Los Angeles, will have 500 doctors for the residents of 18,000 homes.)

Dr. Ellmore says there is not one plastic surgeon in the country though many are needed. We provide white phosphorus, trinitrotoluene, and other kinds of bombs. If a civilian loses part of his face in a grenade explosion, or has his skin burned off he stays that way.

Dr. Ellmore did not say, but it is known that our military activities in Vietnam cost us \$2 million a day and that this and 17,000 American troops are not enough, for our position has become steadily worse. We have lost the people in that miserable country. Love and victory cannot be won by herding millions of people into barbed wire "strategic hamlets" and bulldozing their villages and spraying their animals and crops with insecticides. Our Army advisers complain that the Vietnamese army does not fight with spirit and sometimes refuses to fight at all. I shouldn't wonder.

The policy of Madame Nhu and her husband led us this far. Will the policy of Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh lead us to world war III? I believe that this thing we are doing in Vietnam is immoral and indecent. I agree with U.S. Senators WAYNE MORSE, ERNEST GRUENING, and MIKE MANSFIELD that we should stop it.

WORDEN C. McDONALD.

EL MONTE, CALIF.

CHICAGO, ILL.,  
June 23, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senator, Oregon,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HONORABLE SIR: For several years I haven't thought too good of you, not since you became a Democrat and started a boiler factory noise against the Republicans who honored you previously.

But, of late I note you are going straight to the folly of our being in a war in Vietnam, and letting the President know it. The folly of our being in about every quarrel in the world, armies here and there accomplishing but little or nothing of good, are thoughts the common citizen should resolve. Our President and those about him will do nothing other than get more deeply involved. Also the overdoing foreign aid goes on apace.

Yes, I'm still a Republican and hope to vote for BARRY come November. I'm not a "Nervous Nellie" in politics.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. REEVES.

DETROIT, MICH.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.:

Unequivocally support your position on southeast Asia. Keep the pressure on.

E. J. GEHRINGER.

[From the Plain Dealer, June 18, 1964]  
NEEDED: AN APPROACH TO END THE WAR IN  
VIETNAM—AN OPEN LETTER TO THE U.S.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The United States is a foreign party to a civil war in Vietnam. Fifteen thousand U.S. uniformed personnel have been committed to the battle. Casualties include American soldiers.

Acceleration of the American war effort in South Vietnam invites increased aid by China to the Communist Vietnamese. Stepping up the war effort risks the use by either side of nuclear arms. Nuclear war offers no victory.

What is the alternative?

Negotiation is urged by Senator Wayne Morse, Senator Ernest Gruening, Columnist Walter Lippmann, and others. Recognizing it takes both sides to make peace, we urge our Government to initiate a conference of nations to guarantee a neutral Vietnam.

We support U.S. efforts to insure enforcement of agreements. The United Nations can assist direct negotiation. Inspection teams must be free to operate wherever needed. They can be backed by frontier patrols.

The best guarantee of enforcement is the mutual advantage of the agreement. The goal is a Vietnam whose independence is guaranteed and respected.

Robert R. Archer, Professor; Raymond S. Beard, Business Counselor; Marguerite S. Bellamy, Housewife; Keith C. Billman, Social Worker; Evelyn A. Blackburn, Insurance Agent; Isabel N. Bliss, Homemaker; William M. Bliss, Engineer; Edith O. Brashares, College Instructor; Edwin A. Brown, Minister; Rilma Buckman, Sociologist; Bronson P. Clark, Businessman; Sheldon D. Clark, Lawyer; Lila Cornell, Homemaker; Marie F. Cotton, Homemaker; Wendell P. Cotton, Salesman; Natalie C. Crouter, Housewife; Elfrieda S. Daiber, Secretary; Alan J. Davis, Minister; Hortense M. Davis, Teacher; Jack G. Day, Lawyer; Steven Deutsch, University Faculty; Mort Epstein, Designer; Gall R. Gann, Homemaker; Donald S. Gann, Surgeon; Joel M. Garver, Lawyer; Paul Gitlin, Social Worker; Henry Gluck, Psychologist; William F. Hellmuth, Jr., Professor; Arnold A. Herzog, Lawyer; Fred Husa, Office Worker; Sidney D. Josephs, Businessman; Mrs. Harry Kirtz, Homemaker; Waldo H. Kliever, Consultant; Dennis G. Kuby, Minister; Jerome Landfield, College Professor; Ada N. Lessingwell, Homemaker; George Levinger, Educator; John P. Marhevka, Male Hair Stylist; Mrs. Edward A. Marshall, Homemaker; Charles R. Miller, Lawyer; Paul I. Miller, Professor; Hans F. Mueller, Retired; Laura Mueller, Homemaker; Sarah B. Nenner, Housewife; James M. Newman, Advertising; Paul Olynyk, Professor; Clyde Onyett, Public Relations; William W. Outland, Order Analyst; Samuel Prellwitz, Industrial Research; Harold J. Quigley, Minister; Willard C. Richan, Educator; Eldon F. Rpe, Merchant; Marian Rosenberg, Social Worker; Ralph Rudd, Lawyer; Audrey Sabadosh, Librarian; Nicholas Sabadosh, Teacher; Wilmer L. Satterthwait,

Painter; Vera A. Schwartz, Legal Secretary; A. L. Sherwin, Lawyer; Frank Spigel, Lawyer; Benjamin Spock, Physician; Sam Sponseller, Retired; Vera Smisek, Teacher; Oscar H. Steiner, Businessman; Helen Stewart, High School Counselor; Edward A. Taubert, Photographer; Warren E. Thompson, Educator; Hugh Tyson, Graduate Student; Harry O. Way, Bacteriologist.

NEW YORK CITY,  
June 20, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I know you are almost alone in your efforts to bring a sense of sanity to the growing bad situation in Vietnam and to the extreme views being spread by the Secretary of Defense and his aids that it is necessary to consider what further steps we should take so that we may not "lose the nonactive" war we are conducting in Vietnam, which you have designated as "McNamara's war."

You may have noticed Mr. Max Frankel's article on the front page of the New York Times this morning which is quite disturbing. It would appear that even threats of war are so close to the actual start of war that I am at a loss to see where the "assent of Congress is being given any thought by the administration and its supporters under the Constitution. The loss of so many Americans in our "assistance program"—termed nonmilitary by some—is, as you have said, unconstitutional.

The support that you deserve in your efforts to bring an end to this situation is too little.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID LEVINE.

PALO ALTO, CALIF.

SENATOR MORSE: Lately I have been reading very short remarks in the local press referring to your opposition to the administration's southeast Asian policy. I too strongly oppose our country's position which is a stupid continuation of the same mistakes which cost us such terrible defeats in China, Cuba, and in countless other areas. The United States has a revolutionary history and yet we have become the opponent to modern revolution. It is time for our country to recognize that the revolutionary aspirations of the world's underdeveloped peoples are not necessarily Communist inspired or controlled—these movements do become Communist controlled after all other democratic and socialistic elements are destroyed by the reactionary governments which we continue to aid and support.

There seems to be a virtual "blackout" on your statements—the press has not seen fit to carry any details about your speeches. Would you kindly send to me any pertinent information.

Keep up the good work.

ALAN L. OLMLSTEAD.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,  
June 21, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SENATOR MORSE: I reread your statement on the war in South Vietnam, and I would like to express my admiration and support for your stand. Unfortunately many people are not familiar with all the facts, and therefore I especially appreciated your informative speech.

I am deeply concerned about the expansion of this disastrous war and the loss of so many lives. I hope you will continue your efforts to bring the question of aggression to the United Nations and so reach a peaceful solution. I also wonder what we,

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or plain citizens, can do to prevent a further spread of this war?

Respectfully yours,  
HERTA MAYER.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 21, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed is news item in this morning's San Francisco Chronicle which I am sure will interest you. Yesterday's Oakland Tribune owned by William Knowland also carried the same article.

Thank God that we have an outstanding champion in the U.S. Senator who has the courage to speak out against these warmongers, and I wish you would take this article to the floor of the Senate and try to silence these canaille—who like the war dogs, trained to war, know nothing except war and are not satisfied until they give the world its last blood bath.

Respectfully,  
ALFRED MARTIN.

P.S.—Would you try to ask the President how he can reconcile his noble sentiments for "Peace and an end to the threat of nuclear destruction" (No. 1, right column) with Admiral Felt's declaration that the United States "is willing to risk an all-out war to check Communist aggression" etc.?

I wish these warmongering admirals and generals would speak for themselves only and leave we the people alone.

What's wrong with taking up these matters in the United Nations—which was organized for just such purpose?

Let's stop the military before they stop life on earth.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We applaud your speeches on foreign policy. We also support your every effort, to find a peaceful solution to that unjust war in Vietnam; through negotiations, let us terminate our involvement there.

To save your energy, time and money, we do not expect you to reply.

Yours very sincerely,  
MARIA KOVAC.

WEST ACTON, MASS.,  
June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Some weeks ago, your office sent me, at my request, a copy of your speech in the Senate which dealt with the history of the southeast Asia conflict. I have now had an opportunity to read this material in full, and I must say that I am very grateful indeed to you for compiling this most remarkable document. It is certainly unfortunate that your speech went so little noticed in the press.

About the mistakes of the past of course there can be no complete rectification. Secretary Dulles policy of "brinksmanship" made many shudder at the time. But just now, the administration is following this very policy to the hilt; indeed it was clearly delineated as such in the recent article by W. W. Rostow in the New York Times magazine (a singularly depressing document, in my opinion).

We of the public at large can indeed be grateful for the very few voices in Washington, like yourself and Senator Gruening; but if there are similar voices within the administration, they evidently have been hushed (even, to the dismay of all of us, Ambassador Stevenson). And Senator FULBRIGHT's speech of not very long ago on foreign policy was as weak on southeast Asia as it was good on Cuba.

My thanks again for the copy of your speech.

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN S. BARLOW.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

June 20, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The increasing beligerency of the United States in Laos and Vietnam is terrifying. Can you tell me what on earth is so important down there? Is there some American millionaire who owns real estate there? Is there some great natural resource secretly promised to an American corporation? Is there any conceivable reason why the American people should take a 50-50 chance on their present survival to prevent the development of a million-to-one chance against their future survival? Is this country going crazy or has it always been that way?

For God's sake, you must do more to prevent this. Not that you haven't done plenty, but who else is there?

Sincerely,  
ROGER W. BOWEN.

GLENDALE, CALIF.,

June 16, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I was glad to see in today's papers where you had a confrontation with Dean Rusk and Senator FULBRIGHT on the Vietnam situation.

McNamara and FULBRIGHT have been in the area several times, and know that the Chinese are ready to pour thousands of troops in the country, the same as they did in Korea, and yet we continue to give aid in increasing amounts.

You have been urging that we get out and leave the country to the Chinese. We are too far away for our leaders to know what they are doing.

Best wishes in your efforts.  
Sincerely yours,

FRED D. GIBBS.

OAKLAND, CALIF.,

June 16, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to wholeheartedly endorse your position on our continued military involvement in South Vietnam and hope you will continue your efforts for a more rational policy in that critical area.

Sincerely,  
JERRY FISH.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I wish to commend and encourage you for your brave and courageous stand on the southeast Asia situation. Few have had the integrity to take this much-needed stand. We have been reading your speeches and other sources of information on Vietnam and feel with you that the United States is waging a highly unpopular war which may escalate into a nuclear war.

If that course is hopefully averted, you will have played a significant part.

Sincerely,  
MARILYN VITTOR.

ABERDEEN, WASH.,

June 16, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

I am in complete accord with your views on southeast Asia. Under no circumstances must we become involved in a war that's none of our business. Under the United Nations

Charter no outside country has a right to interfere in a civil war. We would not permit Russia or China in Mexico or Canada without becoming terribly alarmed and take immediate drastic action. Our present action could provoke similar reaction from them with a serious danger of global war resulting.

Yours truly,  
Mrs. P. HANNUK.

P.S.—Keep up the good fight, we need more men of your caliber.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

June 16, 1964.

To the EDITOR, THE MAIL BAG,  
The St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch,  
St. Paul, Minn.:

I agree with Senator MORSE, of Oregon, that the United States should withdraw its military forces from South Vietnam, and discontinue its aggressive acts in that area. Young American men are being killed there; it is a war without a declaration by Congress as provided by our Constitution. Most of the major countries signed the 1954 Geneva Treaty which provided for free elections. Almost immediately, the Eisenhower administration supported hated Diem family dictatorship who would not allow free elections. After the Diem dictatorship was overthrown, a military dictatorship took its place which the United States is still supporting.

Many freedom loving people in Europe and South America cannot understand why our so-called democracy can support foreign dictatorships all over the world. The answer can be found by examining the interests of big business that controls the Government in Washington. Their greedy plan has but one purpose, foreign markets and profits. If they can control the sea routes and large land areas, they can grab and hold most of the world markets. If a few American boys get killed and the taxpayer gets "soaked" in carrying out his plan, does not bother the big capitalist.

J. OSBORNE.

BASKING RIDGE, N.J.,  
June 18, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The brevity of this communication does not represent the concern I have about our policy in Vietnam.

I am in full agreement with the suggestions made by you and Senator Gruening as this situation threatens world peace. As a member of the U.N., it should be placed before that organization. It is a wise and mature man or government that can change its mind when it finds it is wrong.

Sincerely,

WINIFRED J. HEARN.

PRESQUE ISLE,  
June 18, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand there is serious discussion of extending the Vietnam war to North Vietnam, which would be a terrible thing to do.

You have consistently fought against unwise and unnecessary war through all the years, and I appeal to you to do your utmost to help prevent this unnecessary extension of the terrible war in Vietnam. More power to you.

Yours sincerely,

GRACE S. HUSSEY.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

June 17, 1964.

DEAR SIR: It was a breath of fresh air to hear your views of southeast Asia. It was a courageous and intelligent statement in my opinion. With the air so full of hate and ignorance, your views stand out as forth-

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right and wise. You may take some abuse for your statements now but the future will show your wisdom, I am sure.

Sincerely,

CHARLES RISHER.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.,

June 19, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR SENATOR: Just a note to tell you I have up until recently been a registered independent Republican politically, but I want to say to you I stand 100 percent with you in your fight to cut out this foreign aid gimmick which the executive branch of the Government is always wanting.

Its time we quit allowing the President to engage in wars without the constitutional provision which gives Congress this authority alone. Congress has abdicated in many respects its duties and responsibilities to the people. Its time we quit making our boys sitting ducks for enemy snipers. Its time we cut off all aid to our enemies abroad whose only interest is what they can get out of us. Its time we made other nations stand on their own lazy bottoms. How much longer our people are going to pour their money into Washington, no one knows. Most of us hope a revolt if it comes will be a peaceful one but we may need a police state in many ways if these giveaway policies are continued.

Keep up the fight to stamp out this damnable racket before we become bankrupt ourselves. The American people need some consideration, which is and has been woefully lacking in the past.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH W. BURTON.

DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK,  
June 19, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
DEAR SIR: The people of our country are against sending groundtroops (our boys) to Asia. We agree with you to get our boys out of Asia lock, stock, and barrel, where it is none of our business. The people of our country depend upon smart Senators like yourself to see that we do not get into traps such as Vietnam and Laos, etc.

Respectfully,

DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

CUERNAVACA, MORELOS, MEXICO,  
June 16, 1964.Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I cannot begin to tell you how grateful I am to you for sending me the reprints of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS containing your speeches in the Senate on: "McNamara's War in Vietnam;" "The Foreign Policy of the United States," and "Is An American Protectorate in Asia Worth War?"

I only regret that it was not printed in the entire U.S. press throughout the country because many millions were deprived of access to the truth.

I cannot begin to tell you how much I admire your courage as an apostle of the truth. It is indeed a pity that the two Washington newspapers did not have the courage to bring your message of truth at least to the people of Washington. It is a pity too that there is not even one among the wealthy magnates of the United States who could see the need of using some of their tax-free money, as does Hunt of the Life Line, to counteract his pollution of the air with poisonous propaganda, by bringing to the people, at least from time to time, excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS of the speeches of Senator WAYNE MORSE on the

vital issues of world peace and the needless sacrifice of American youth in South Vietnam.

If only the American people had access to your messages of the truth beyond the boundaries of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS. If only there was an organization to undertake mailing millions of reprints of your messages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, over the heads of the newspapers' "cordon sanitaire" who do not find it "fit to print" the truth.

The Life Line will die a slow death in years to come but your message, dear Senator Morse, will continue to embrace more and more people and will remain a living monument through the future historians for generations.

May God give you many, many years of good health to carry on your apostolic work in the U.S. Senate. May all your nights of sleep be, as you said in your speech: "I sleep much more comfortably knowing that I have raised my voice again in a plea for taking the problem to the United Nations."

However, even if your speeches should only reach a small number of people who apply for it to your office, they all must become inspired by you, as I am, to carry your message and reach as many others as possible, either by word of mouth, by sharing the obtained text from you, or both.

Sincerely,

BERNARD DOHN.

SEATTLE, WASH.,

June 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My husband and I are very glad that there is someone of your stature who will speak up and express the opinions of most of the people who concern themselves over our country's action in South Vietnam. You are so very right.

We do not seem to have a Senator in our State who will favor international law and order through U.N. action.

I feel a bit safer knowing that there is one Senator who is unafraid of the military and willing to go along with the feelings of the majority of Democrats.

Sincerely,

MTS. H. PACKARD.

SKOKIE, ILL.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SIR: Your brutally frank statement Tuesday regarding the United States and world peace may meet with much public disapproval, but it was a needed jolt.

You are not my Senator, but I sincerely wish you were. If I ever move to Oregon, you will be the reason.

Sincerely yours,

WILFRED COUZIN.

WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.,

June 24, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Again (yesterday) you spoke out warningly against our growing military involvement in Vietnam. I can only commend you for your vision and try to speak the same truths in my own circle of acquaintances. May power develop from the repeated expressions of these truths. And may enough time remain.

Sincerely yours,

AMY C. MERZ.

EVANSTON, ILL.,

June 25, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I agree with you wholeheartedly on the South Vietnam situation and am writing a letter to the President to say the same. It is ridiculous to be in

this thing on our own and heading toward war when the U.N. is the proper agency to handle these things and keep peace. It looks as though the administration is letting the Goldwater-type Republicans bug it into this type of action—and the trigger-happy Armed Forces.

Please exert all your influence to put this where it belongs.

Sincerely,

MARCIA K. TATE.

WESLEYVILLE, PA.,  
June 25, 1964.Senator MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.:

I heard you on "This Is Today," Hugh Down's program. You were so right about South Vietnam. John Foster Dulles was a fake as Secretary of State. You mentioned England, Australia, New Zealand, France, and other countries who got out. Why not the United States? I for one want you as Senator to press your voice in this matter, because of Red China and Russia. They will intervene if the going gets tough. You mentioned Australia doubling their force from 30 to 60 men, what about the United Nations handling this delicate situation? You mentioned France losing 240,000 men in southeast Asia. They got out. Why? Because you said the United States wants to police Asia. It can't be done. So you are so right about our troops in that troubled area. Yes, they could knock the Vietcong out of business but then you got Red China to deal with. Please advise President Johnson of the peril. You also said they put Max Taylor in as Ambassador and he will stir things up because of his war record.

Thank you Senator Morse for your splendid speech. I knew you would be for getting out of Vietnam.

Yours respectfully,

M. R. SULLIVAN,  
A Veteran.MOUNT JOY, PA.,  
June 25, 1964.Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The views you expressed today on the NBC "Today" program were like a breath of fresh air on a muggy day. We are very concerned over the increasing power of the Pentagon in domestic and foreign policy. We heartedly endorse your sane ideas in this matter.

Respectfully,  
Rev. and Mrs. Wm. W. LONGENECKER.

HARTSDALE, N.Y.,  
June 25, 1964.Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Heard you on TV program "Today" and just want you to know that I am (and I am sure millions of other U.S. citizens) with you in your attitude toward the southeast Asian situation and our involvement in it. I greatly admire you for your courageous stand. More power to you.

Sincerely yours,

WM. F. STROBEL.

SHARON, MASS.,  
June 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I heard you this morning on the today show, and all I can say is "Thank God" for you. All the women I talk to are very frightened at the escalating war threat, and I know hundreds of thousands of mothers are praying that the insane trends will be reversed.

Do you think that the women of the country could appeal to the United Nations somehow?

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I pray that you will get the response to your appeal, in the millions.

We mothers dread to think that we raise our sons, send them to school to train them to be useful members of society only to have them die in some jungle thousands of miles away, for what we don't know.

Please Senator Morse continue to speak out. You seem to be our only hope.

Sincerely,

JEANNE R. LANDEY.

BRIGHTON, MASS.

June 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Bravo for your position in attacking the appointment of General Taylor in South Vietnam. This furthers the militarist image of the United States. Please continue your stands on other controversial issues also. You have a brave spirit.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. TARPEY.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

June 25, 1964.

Hon. Senator MORSE.

DEAR SIR: Please accept my deepest gratitude and respect for your courageous statement against the war in South Vietnam and that the problem be handed over to the U.N. where it belongs. This country has never been in greater need of men like you than at the present time.

I feel like moving to Oregon so I could vote for you in the next election.

K. A. ELIASSEN.

GLENDALE, CALIF.

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to thank you for speaking out strongly against our Government's reckless and rash policy in Vietnam, Laos, and the other Far Eastern countries. I feel so deeply that it is aggressive, and morally wrong for our country to take such a step. It is very frustrating to be one of the masses in days such as these, with no alternative but to stand idly by and watch our Government make such a tragic ill-advised decision. Aside from writing letters which I am sure in many cases never get read, what can we do? Thank you again for always speaking out clearly and without party bias. If we had more men with your honesty and wisdom, we would perhaps not be standing at the brink of world war III.

Very truly yours,  
MRS. MARILYN ELLIS.

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Whenever I hear you speak I feel like the sun has suddenly come out from behind a dark, thick cloud.

I hope you will read my letter.

You are so right about Asia. I have wondered about the military and our foreign policy too.

Since our son will soon be drafted, I have watched with horror—U.S. people being killed in Asia. Whenever I speak about how angry I shall be if he is sent to Asia, everyone speaks up with the same feelings. People are frustrated about our policy but afraid to say anything. There is a slow rising anger developing.

If we must use the Army for a WPA, let's use it at home. They can build swimming pools, recreation centers for the middle class, better housing for the aged, bicycle paths, etc.

Armies are used for peace needs in other countries, let's do it here. The boys can learn Army discipline and defense methods but they can improve many needs too.

Boredom is a great developer of misdeeds. We are going to have great chaos and delinquency very soon if we do not do some-

thing about opportunities for body development and just plain fun.

Automation will soon rob men and youth of employment. Its coming so fast the readjustment period cannot be handled without all-out effort now to channel energies toward physical and emotional outlets of another kind.

Keep up the good work. You are a brave man.

Mrs. MYRTLE TIERANDSEN.

EAST ORANGE, N.J.

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your clear remarks on the "Today" program concerning Vietnam.

We should bring all our troops home from that postage-stamp-sized country immediately. Anyone who wants war with China is an idiot.

We should declare a month of mourning for our young men who have died in that country and should hang all flags at half mast during that period. These men have died for nothing.

As you say, our intervention in Vietnam is against our Constitution and the United Nations.

There is just one point on which I disagree with you. If the Republicans win in November, the intervention in Vietnam—if it is not by then a war—will not get worse.

Remember, World War I, World War II, and the Korean war were all the fault of a Democratic administration.

It was a Democratic President who ordered the nuclear bombs to be dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the only atom bombs, up to this point, that have ever been dropped on people.

I am a Republican—as you used to be—and I hope that BARRY GOLDWATER gets the nomination. He is the only one who has a chance to beat Johnson.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. M. D. CLAUDER.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

HONORABLE SIR: We saw you this morning on the "Today" show and were very much impressed by your views on our foreign policy. Yours is the only right and honest attitude. We want peace and we won't get it unless more of our Congressmen back up your position.

How can the people help?

Respectfully yours,

THELMA and DAVID KAGAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

June 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My husband and I have just watched the "Today" show and listened with respect to your remarks. We support your position and know you are correct when you say that the majority of Americans object to the prospect of a war in Vietnam where we do not belong. May you continue to use your lonely voice to acquaint more people with the truth of the situation and it is our fervent hope that millions rally to your side. Again, thank you for speaking for us. I would vote for you for President, believe me.

Cordially,

DORIS J. SIEGEL.

HATHOME, MASS.

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon:

Today on television you put your finger on the whole trouble in Vietnam as far as the United States is concerned—that is—that we are fighting without having declared war

and therefore each soldier is being forced to fight a war on his own initiative.

By all means I say that the U.S. President should take the issue to the United Nations. If this policy continues we could have more of a dictatorship in this country than we think.

Sincerely,

MAURICE QUIMBY.

JACK'S HEALTH CENTER,

West Palm Beach, Fla., June 25, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: We want you to know that we are very happy to have heard you so earnestly and effectively express the opinions relative to South Vietnam this morning on the "Today" program.

We have written to President Johnson to this effect and hope and pray that more Americans are doing the same.

Much can be said but we shall stop here, in deep gratitude to you.

Sincerely,

JACK SOLOMON.  
ROSE SOLOMON.

MONTICELLO, N.Y.

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I saw you on TV ("Today" program) this morning and liked what you said and how you said it. I almost wish you may be a candidate for the Presidency.

Sincerely,

JACK FRANK.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

June 25, 1964.

Hon. Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Your courageous stand on our war in southeast Asia arouses our admiration. If our country continues to do what it is doing, we fear that it will eventually destroy itself and the world, besides the moral issue involved.

Keep up the good work, and we will inform as many people as we can of your position on this question.

Respectfully,

JACK and SYLVIA R. PRIMACK.

GLENDORA, CALIF.

June 24, 1964.

DEAR MR. MORSE: I applaud the forthright stand you are taking and have taken against our dangerous policy in southeast Asia.

I hope one hundred million Americans feel as strongly as you put it that we are launched on a Hitler-esque venture.

Democracy, self-determination, human considerations are all going by the board. We are hiding murder and aggression under the false label of freedom and covering all with so-called aid.

I tremble for my country and for the safety of all mankind when the backlash of retribution sweeps over us.

Sincerely yours,

STELLA FALK.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.

June 25, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My wife and I were very much impressed and moved by your presentation of your views on the war in southeast Asia during your appearance on the "Today" program this morning. We want to take this opportunity to express our wholehearted support of your stand against

stepping up the war and in favor of referring the problem to the United Nations. We are writing accordingly to President Johnson and to our Senators, KENNETH KEATING and JACOB JAVITS.

Sincerely yours,

B. A. BOTKIN.

DETROIT, MICH.,  
June 25, 1964.

Hon. Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am fully in agreement with your opposition to the appointment of Gen. Maxwell Taylor as Ambassador to Vietnam. Without question, the evidence of a military buildup in southeast Asia is clearly established by this appointment. I hope your efforts to resist this appointment will meet with some success.

I am attempting to make known your opposition to the appointment of Taylor, as the focal point of the expansion of the "war effort" in Asia. I would like to know the names of other U.S. Senators who may oppose this appointment, so that I may write to them, and influence others to do so. If possible, will you let me know if there are other Senators who share your view on this appointment.

I am curious, also, regarding the background of Alexis Johnson. What ambassadorial or military positions has he held in the past?

Please let me know if you have suggestions about what else can be done by private citizens in resisting the haste toward expansion of the war in southeast Asia.

Very sincerely,

VERONICA LYONS,

BROOKLYN, N.Y.,  
June 25, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE: Your courageous forthright warning against the full scale war brewing on the Asian mainland gives us hope that there are some sane voices in the land, who are trying to save the American people and the world from horrible destruction.

Gratefully,

Mrs. MILLICENT SAPOLSKY.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,  
June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You seem to be just about the only voice of sanity in the Senate—and in fact, in our entire Government—these days; yet your speeches are buried in our great metropolitan newspapers and quoted briefly, if at all, on the air.

I have written letters to my own Senators, to the President, to newspapers, etc., etc., on our dangerous course in Vietnam—and the results seem nil.

You say it is up to the American people to make their voices heard. I cannot believe our people want to start world war III, but they seem so brainwashed that they are completely immobilized and mute.

Do you see any way out of this hopeless situation?

As far as foreign policy is concerned, it seems to me that our next presidential election offers us no alternatives at all; both candidates mouth "peace" but actually promise war.

Again, I can not believe in a nation being totally blind, and it is doubly tragic that it should happen in a nation with the great tradition ours has.

What can be done?

Sincerely yours,

PHYLLIS J. THOMAS.

REDLAND, CALIF.,  
June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

HONORED SIR: You voiced my growing conviction that we in America are bearing the burden alone.

Further you have emphasized the technical legal aspect of our position: Violating the Constitution of the United States; also violating the letter and spirit of the articles of the United Nations.

I have not those documents at hand. Kindly forward to my address checking the ones you referred to in this morning's TV interview.

We of our household admire your confidence and courage in voicing your convictions. We are very much impressed with the timeliness of your speech.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH R. WARNICK.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I pray that your voice which now seems to be so alone, will be able to prevail upon our President and the Pentagon to stop their thirst for war.

France nearly bled to death trying to force her will on North Vietnam and was forced to give up. Are we going to be next? War has never accomplished anything in the past and I don't think war will settle anything in the future.

A peace-loving citizen.

Respectfully,

ESTHER NEWMAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
The Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Again cheers and congratulations for your unwavering and courageous fight for peace, and your insistence for a peaceful solution to the southeast Asia situation. Keep up the good work.

An admirer.

GERTRUDE REED.

CATSKILL, N.Y.,

June 25, 1964.

Senator MORSE.

DEAR SIR: Heard you on the "Today" show and God bless you.

The people of the United States do not know what is going on; all they know is what they read in the newspapers.

Keep up the good work. We need men like you who are not afraid to speak out.

Keep on talking—only louder; maybe those busybodies in Washington will stop trying to rule the whole world.

A Democrat, but will vote for GOLDWATER as he is not afraid to call a spade a spade.

CULVER CITY, CALIF.,

June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SENATOR: We read a small article on page 6 of the Los Angeles Times of your statements in the Senate on Tuesday, June 23.

You are the only man in the Senate brave enough to tell the Americans the truth.

Today we have written our Representative JAMES ROOSEVELT, our two Senators. Tell us what else we can do. (Our President, also.)

We almost always agree with your statements, that we hear.

What in the world is the matter with the Nation that cannot see this folly?

Thank you very much for your good work.  
Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. CLYDE CLANTON.

(Democrats).

P.S.—We are calling our friends, reading your statements and asking them to write.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SENATOR: We, a group of people assembled at a City Terrace Open Forum on Wednesday, June 24, 1964, voted to congratulate you on your gallant stand against the U.S. involvement in southeast Asia.

Too many facts prove that the present U.S. policy is fanning the fires of unrest and conflict in that unhappy territory and that this policy is threatening the peace of the world.

It is up to you and people like you to save the reputation and dignity of our Nation, which is fast becoming the most feared and hated land.

The grateful people of this country will remember your courageous fight to preserve peace in the world.

Sincerely yours,

S. FEINBERG,

Chairman, City Terrace Open Forum.

M & M FEDERAL SAVINGS

& LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Springfield, Ohio, June 25, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on your outspoken interview on the NBC Today Show June 25, 1964.

I usually can go along with Democratic policy, but what you said regarding South Vietnam, President Johnson and our Defense and State Departments has long needed to be said.

Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,

LEO F. FISCHER,  
Secretary.

PEEKSKILL, N.Y.,

June 25, 1964.

DEAR SIR: I support your stand on our pulling out of South Vietnam. You can save the world from a holocaust.

Yours truly,

ELSA WEXLER.

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,

June 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thanks for your stand on Vietnam. You are the only one who seems to make sense on the subject. Let's try the U.N. approach. Keep up your talk on this subject.

Sincerely,

MARIAN B. DAVISON.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.Y.,

June 25, 1964.

DEAR SIR: Please continue to urge a peace-keeping by United Nations in Vietnam. The airing of this evil which is going on is one step in the right direction. Thank you for speaking up.

Sincerely,

ALICE M. ARINACOST.

EAST ORANGE, N.J.,

June 25, 1964.

Heard you on "Today" show. We should indeed get out of Vietnam. Why should any more of our men die for that tiny no-account country? And as you say, our intervention is illegal.

June 26

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

DEAR SIR: You are right; it looks as if State Department have lost their heads, starting little wars all over the world. Why are we in Vietnam, anyway?

CIA? Not so good.

W. L. MILLER.

UNADILLA, N.Y.

June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: I want you to know how much I appreciate your opposition to our war in Vietnam.

Do keep on speaking out against it until the whole thing becomes a matter for negotiation. We must not continue to make the mistake of thinking that today a military solution can be any kind of a solution.

Sincerely yours,

MARION C. FRENYEAR.

P.S.—I'm also writing to the President about this.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

June 24, 1964.

Senator MORSE.

DEAR SIR: Keep up the good fight. Your stand on Laos and South Vietnam makes the only sense coming out of Washington these days.

Neutralize and share with all comers. There is more than enough to keep us busy here, getting our own house in order.

Respectfully,

W. J. JACOBSON.

MASSILLON, OHIO,

June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.:

Saw "Today" show. Hurrah for your stand about South Vietnam. Am wiring YOUNG and LAUSCHE for support.

PAUL TENNIS.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

June 26, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Have repeatedly written, wired President, supporting your position. Am horrified and terrified current activities southeast Asia.

Mrs. ELSA CLAY.

READING, PA.

Mr. MORSE: I heard you on the "Today" show and I'm glad somebody speaks up. But they have maybe no sons to send and they don't care about others. I have a wonderful grandson in training and he and all of us are worried. Why send our boys over there? I also say McNamara has too much authority, as did Dulles. Eisenhower couldn't think for himself, and Johnson thinks too fast.

I predict after we are busy across, the Communists in Cuba will start on us, so why didn't they start on them? They do too much lying to us people, but we can think also, that's why they are fighting. GOLDWATER, he will tell the people what's going on, and they won't tell us. Keep up the good work. So you say this was in the making a couple of years.

Respectfully,

Mrs. KLECKNER.

BISHOPS HEAD, MD.

June 14, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SENATOR: How happy I am to find you in the forefront of those who fervently desire peace in southeast Asia.

I am disappointed and grieved that President L. B. Johnson has surrounded himself with military leaders and their followers. I have read enough to know that Maxwell Taylor is a man who thrives on war and makes

it his business. His followers in the Pentagon and the munition dealers must be rejoicing while thousands await the death knell.

The pity of it all that we must rely on men who do not hesitate to plunge our world into darkness.

On my TV screen I have seen the horrors of men, women and little children trudging through fields and swamps, leaving behind them their straw huts set ablaze by men who call themselves Christians. They are often herded like cattle behind barbed wire enclosures without shelter or food. Others die by the wayside of malnutrition and disease, old and young alike. No mercy is shown because such creatures that drive them on have no feelings for anyone but their own.

And we are told to go to church and pray. Is there a God who permits such things to happen?

Many thanks and best wishes and may you always be on the right side.

Sincerely,

MAY HECKMAN.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEAR FRIEND: God bless you and keep you safe—and all along the way—infold your life with His infinite good, everywhere, every day.

Sincerely,

JACK and ZULA REARDON.

FEARS TO MEET TAYLOR IN ASIA—SOME AMERICANS IN VIETNAM UNSURE OF MILITARY WAY—NOTE POLITICS LACKING—OTHERS BELIEVE THE DIPLOMATIC ASPECT WILL NOT BE IGNORED

(By Malcolm W. Browne)

SAIGON.—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. Ambassador-designate to South Vietnam, will face tough sledding as he takes over leadership of America's war effort here.

Some of his trouble will come from his own staff.

Some U.S. civilian officials here have said recently they feel America's involvement is beginning to look too much like "McNamara's war," with insufficient emphasis on political aspects.

President Johnson's appointment of Taylor will add fuel to this argument. Taylor and Robert S. McNamara, U.S. Defense Secretary, have been key architects of the Pentagon role in Vietnam's war so far, but have not directly controlled civil matters.

Taylor will be the first career soldier to serve as American Ambassador here, although his predecessor, Henry Cabot Lodge, holds the Reserve rank of major general.

"The trouble is," an American official with long experience in Vietnam said, "the Communists have cadres who are neither soldiers nor politicians in our sense—they are both. We have nothing to match these multithreat cadres, and this deficiency is hurting us badly in Vietnam."

"McNamara is a brilliant man and many of the U.S. military advisers in Vietnam are extremely capable. But the Pentagon is not capable of building and executing the kind of politico-military war plan needed."

Taylor's appointment underscores the growing American military involvement in southeast Asia and the probability of increasing armed conflict with the Communists.

Taylor's supporters note that he is more intimately familiar with all Vietnam's problems than almost all other military officers. They say that an ambassador here must be more of a field marshal than a diplomat, and that Taylor meets the test.

Certainly, Taylor has the prestige that Lodge brought to the job, and a diplomatic power vacuum is unlikely.

At the same time, some Americans are worried about the confusion they feel will result from inevitable organization changes after Taylor arrives. They note that Gen. Paul D. Harkins has just turned over the

U.S. Military Assistance Command to Lt. Gen. William C. Westmoreland, and that the whole command recently was reorganized.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces and Government have been in a continuous state of reorganization and confusion since the coup November 1, and the effect of this on the war effort is still felt.

DETROIT, MICH.  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am in agreement with your reaction to the appointment of Gen. Maxwell Taylor as our Ambassador to Vietnam.

Your efforts to prevent the confirmation of this appointment are praiseworthy.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM HIMELHOCH.

DARIEN, CONN.  
June 24, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Last evening, on television, Senator WAYNE MORSE said, as nearly as I can remember his words, that he had just come from a private briefing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and he left with the opinion that the United States is today the biggest threat to world peace. I have for some time been of that opinion.

On the same program, Senator AIKEN, again as nearly as I remember him, said that the administration's decision (appointment of General Taylor as South Vietnam Ambassador) seemed to indicate a stepping up of the war and that war would not be very popular throughout our country. I not only agree with Senator AIKEN, but I condemn any stepping up of the war in Asia with all my heart and soul. We should get out of there entirely.

I am 87 years old. I am not a Communist nor a pro-Communist. I have only one son, 21 years old. He has just finished a 3-year hitch in the Army (101st Airborne), but he is on reserve for the next 3 years. I think I am just as patriotic as the next guy, but I would cry out to Heaven if my boy were to be called back to fight and maybe die half way across the world for a cause so vague as "not letting the Communists take over southeast Asia." I am quite willing to ship any of these governments all the arms they need to defend their freedom, a quite dubious term in several countries I can think of. But if they don't value their freedom enough to fight for it, I do not believe that we should force our own boys to go over there and die for them—if any Americans want to volunteer for that kind of business, let them do so.

We have enough to do right here at home to maintain freedom. How about the three missing youths in Mississippi. Is this freedom?

I think the whole southeast Asia thing is first a moral question. Morals aside for the moment, however, and to talk about the practical—when are we going to get our boys out of Korea? Ever? Are we going to get bogged down that way in southeast Asia? And after that, are we going in with troops to all parts of the world, including vast Africa, to maintain freedom? It doesn't seem very sensible to me.

I know, Mr. President, you know far more about all these things than I do, but you may not be quite as free to speak up about them. I voted for Mr. Kennedy, and, at this time, would certainly vote for you. Please do not let the political criticism, especially of the Goldwater variety, cause you to act against your conscience.

Finally, I wonder, to what extent do the forces of the industrial-military complex,

1964

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against which President Eisenhower warned, act upon you and perhaps cause you to do things that you do not in your heart believe in?

I do not think we have been getting the real truth about Asia, and other places. If it ever came to a choice, which God forbid, between patriotism and morality, I would not hesitate to side with morality.

Please forgive this long letter, which I am sure you personally will never read, but I had to get these things off my mind.

Respectfully yours,

CONGER F. SHUR.

Blind to Senator MORSE: I am grateful that we have a man of your courage in the Senate.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.,  
June 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I hear that you have been making daily speeches opposing the Vietnam war. The news tonight of the declared intent to move in with U.S. bombers openly, and probably to attack North Vietnam is just almost unbelievable.

Can't there be forced in the Senate by some of you on the Foreign Relations Committee a challenge on the basis of war without declaration or consent of Congress?

Or does Congress give its consent—with the exception of nine (I am told) of you non-subservient ones?

Does the President and Mr. Rusk really think that we are so successfully brainwashed? That we have swallowed the old wornout line of the danger of communism? It is sickening to think what our country has sunk to. The viciousness of the whole affair makes me ashamed; breaking international agreements, intervening with force in a small country's affairs.

Are we then committed to warring on ideology? That a small helpless country that has freed itself by herculean sacrifice from a colonial master shall not be allowed to follow its own leaders?

Maybe you Senators who see, must start a demonstration on the White House steps! You could call up a few thousands to support you. In Greece they had a peace march of 300,000 souls. This was not published in our free press.

We are worse than a nation of sheep; we are a nation of criminals, who are demonstrating the failure of so-called democratic government.

What can we do? Are we totally lost? If the Senate does not act?

I congratulate you for your courage, Mr. MORSE, but apparently the power that is ruling the President also holds down the free press. Never a line do we see, or a word on the air, about your speeches—not one word.

Most sincerely, but downhearted,  
MARIANNE SCHULTZ.

BEST, OREG.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, TENN.,  
June 24, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: During the centuries of constant intermittent warfare between France and England, probably no statesman on either side had the courage to say, "Our country is the world's greatest threat to peace" (at least not publicly).

Voltaire said something like, "It is not to those who would destroy the universe that we owe our reverence, but to those who understand it."

We must then wonder how many liberals there are in the U.S. Senate with courage, understanding, and intellectual integrity. If mankind is to survive, it is to you (plural, I hope) that history will pay tribute.

Cordially yours,

HOWARD McCRAKEN.

P.S.—Will the administration (consciously, subconsciously, or unconsciously) try to out GOLDWATER the Republicans between now and November?

BURLINGTON, MASS.,  
June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: While watching the "Today" program this morning, I was deeply touched by the position you are taking on Vietnam. You see, my husband and I were discussing the war in South Vietnam just before you appeared on the TV screen and I was deeply touched by your convictions, as our sentiments are exactly the same as yours.

You see, Senator MORSE, we have one boy in the U.S. Army, training as a fixed wing pilot and another son in college in the ROTC Air Force and naturally I'm deeply concerned about their future. These two boys are the only children I have. My husband was called into the Army when these children were mere infants. I realize there are millions of other families in this same situation and I'm sure they must feel the same way as I do. I'm a hundred percent for our boys fighting to protect our freedom and our beloved country, but to send these young boys into South Vietnam to fight, especially when they don't want us there, is beyond reasoning, in my estimation. You can be assured that I am a very worried mother as I understand my son is being trained to pilot planes over Vietnam in this war.

I have to admire your stamina to be able to project your convictions as a Democrat, especially now as we have a Democratic President in office. This is a wonderful country, especially where we're allowed to disagree with our colleagues. We are very lucky to have such a clear-thinking Senator such as yourself occupying a seat in our Senate, and I do hope that the citizens of Oregon value your guidance and will reserve that seat for you for many years.

Thanking you for taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,

MRS. MARION HARPER.

COLUMBIA, Mo.,  
June 23, 1964.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This letter is to express my dismay at our expanding involvement in the war in southeast Asia. I have the uncomfortable feeling that such actions as the construction of the big airbase in South Vietnam and the sending of new stockpiles of weapons to Thailand will only tend to cause the war to spread and increase the risk of an all-out war with China. Such a war would, I believe, be most unpopular with most Americans.

It seems to me that we would be much better advised to follow the alternate suggestions of Senators WAYNE MORSE and ERNEST GRUENING that we make a real attempt to settle the problems of southeast Asia at the conference table.

Won't you please work for peace in this part of the world rather than for an expanded war?

Sincerely,

JOHN C. SCHUDER.

LANCASTER, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE: Praise to you. You are definitely speaking for millions of us who understand the situation in southeast Asia and know the United States is fully to blame for the explosive condition there.

Placing General Taylor in the responsible position of carrying on the war without limited conditions most certainly means proceeding to the point of no return.

The peasants, intellectuals, religious leaders, and other factions are determined that the invaders must be removed even at the cost of losing all their lives.

Complete disregard for responsibility to U.S. citizens, and to people everywhere, is

being shown up by the lack of speaking out against this terrible move of the administration by the majority of the legislators.

All power to you in your efforts.

Sincerely,

PEARL R. GOODING.

LA JOLLA, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Is it not rather unusual for our country to appoint a military man as our ambassador to a foreign country? We think it was a very bad choice, as it is being interpreted in the press as a truly beligerent move.

We are very much opposed to the war in Vietnam and we feel that you and your advisers have gone too far in that you have been bombing military installations in Laos and in North Vietnam. We thought it had been decided that war is unthinkable in this atom bomb era.

Yours most sincerely,

W. LEROY GARTH, M.D.

(Copy to Senator MORSE.)

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you so much for standing up on your hind feet and telling the administration off.

The people of the world are unalterably opposed to war, and you are smart enough to know it.

Your friend,

ROY GARTH.

TRENTON, MO.,  
June 23, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I heartily endorse your stand against a war with China, or any other conflict in Asia.

Sincerely,

V. C. ROSE,  
Attorney at Law.

GOUVERNEUR, N.Y.,  
June 24, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I entirely endorse your position in regard to Vietnam. It is preposterous to regard Asiatics as "outsiders" and ourselves as "insiders" with a mandate to occupy Vietnam.

I would like someone to tell me where and when the people of that country invited us to overrun their land.

It is deplorable that your's is the only voice in Congress to speak out against this travesty of justice and humanity.

Yours truly,

S. H. AUDERMAN, D.D.S.

BALTIMORE, MD.,  
June 25, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you very much for speaking out on the situation between our country and Vietnam.

We are with you and appreciate being informed. Good luck and God bless you.

Sincerely,

MARY R. CRISPINO.

VISTA, CALIF.,  
June 18, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SIR: Please accept my congratulations for having the courage and honesty to stand up and tell the American people the truth about our involvement in Vietnam.

I agree with you 100 percent that we (the United States) do not have vital interests in South Vietnam and I also agree that U.S. troops should be withdrawn.

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The United States would have more friends and respect in the world if we would turn toward peace. The people of the world do not want the United States to lead them into a possible nuclear disaster. Most of the people of the world want to live, not die.

Thanking you again for your honesty and leadership, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

J. E. KELLY.

WELLESLEY, MASS.,  
June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.:

Bravo. Keep your voice of reason speaking on Vietnam.

Mrs. D. C. ARNOLD.

ORLANDO, FLA.,  
June 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The news last night was most distressing. It seems that the Government has decided to make war on China. I have been convinced for sometime that they meant to do so, but I had no idea it would come so soon.

The only bright spot is your protest. I have written the President; he will not see it, but someone will—if only a great many would write it might have some effect, but not many will.

At least you Senator Morse will lead a few who see the awful implications in such a move.

Thanks for standing up to the issue, as you always do.

Sincerely,

BERTHA E. DAVIS.

ELLIOTT CITY, Md.,  
June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I felt I had to write to you and congratulate you for your courage in speaking up about the Vietnam situation on the "Today" show. It is really a shame that more of our Congressmen don't have your courage and foresight. Our policy of supporting tyrannical governments against the people in Vietnam and elsewhere, on a unilateral basis has really gained us nothing but contempt around the world. We should, by all means, make more use of the United Nations in these critical situations. It seems that the only way we can be forced to do this is by repealing the Connally reservation in order to make the U.N. more effective for all of us. Of course, our military will not agree—they can retain their prestige only when there's a war, and right now, Vietnam is the only war we have.

Please continue your attempts to educate the public—we certainly don't get accurate information from the newspapers or from our other sources of education. Thank you.

Sincerely,

MERCEDES J. PHILLIPS  
Mrs. Mercedes J. Phillips.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.,  
June 22, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I think it's wonderful you can speak up as you do about this country's being so mixed up with affairs in Far East. I just can't make out just what we are doing in South Vietnam or Formosa.

It seems as the administration would like to or is trying to get us in a war in a part of the world. We have nothing to gain, everything to lose.

I always listen to you. I have never seen you take the wrong side.

Best wishes to you in all you do.

Yours truly,

R. D. EATON, Sr.

BETHESDA, MD.,  
June 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Again I admired your insight and courage as you spoke on the TV this morning regarding our position in Vietnam. The U.N. should be our forum.

To identify myself, you very graciously spoke for the International Outlook section of the 20th Century Club a couple of years ago when I was chairman.

Recently, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Morse, and your gentle granddaughter had fun at a club picnic. Life has to have this type of balance amid such a serious world.

Sincerely,

GERTRUDE G. PERRY.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,  
June 24, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I hope you will do all you can to keep us out of another war, why can't we stay home and mind our own business? Let's try to make the United States safe for its own people, like what's happening in New York and the South. Why are they so worried about Vietnam they don't seem to care about Angola or the slaves in Spain and Portugal or the slaves in Haiti and Dominican Republic? They don't seem to care that democracy took a setback in Brazil. Why can't these countries have the form of government that they want? Why do we have to force our way of life on them, when they don't want it? Have we got a bunch of morons running our State Department? Do they like to cause misery and woe?

Do what you can to get the United States back to sanity and morality; maybe it isn't too late, but I am afraid so.

May God continue to bless you with a keen mind and a compassion for your fellow man. As ever,

MORGAN HILL, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We salute you with very full hearts on your uncompromising stand on the terrible situation in Vietnam, or perhaps the most terrible part is right here in our country, where the truth is so stifled.

We hope to write your name in for President.

Sincerely,

RAY and BETTY ANDERSON.

BERKELEY, CALIF.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is to express my wholehearted approval and gratitude for your outspoken opposition to the administration's outrageous policy re southeast Asia. Is there nothing that can be done to stop it? Certainly the Constitution does not give the President power to declare war, and the sending of an Army general along with many threats seems tantamount to that—just about. If a sufficient force in Congress favored it, could not President Johnson be impeached? Does he think that he is not going to get a devastating response to his avowed intention of dictating to foreign powers for not following our way of life? (In Mississippi?)

Granting that the President has favored many forward-looking policies, the Vietnam attitude can easily bring a holocaust that will bring an end to them and the human race at large. Are there no voices in Congress but your own to protest and understand?

Again, with appreciation,  
EDITH I. COGGINS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
June 25, 1964.

The Honorable Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This morning it was my good fortune to see and listen to you on the "Today Show."

I congratulate you on your forthright exposé of the situation of our foreign policy and admire you for stating so clearly the "mess" we have made of it.

I have "no ax to grind" and am no member of any organization, but as a retired Foreign Service officer, I have some knowledge of the things of which you speak. Do, please press the issue. It is later than most people think.

With Senator FULBRIGHT, I hope that you will be able to make the American public aware of the dangerous path our Government is taking in the field of foreign affairs.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM G. VALE.

SECOND GENERAL HOSPITAL,  
APO 180, N.Y., June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

HON. SENATOR MORSE: You are to be congratulated on your intelligent stand against expanding hostilities in southeast Asia. There are many of us, including Mrs. C. B. Luce, who believe that we must come to at least a talking arrangement with the leaders of over 500 million people. President de Gaulle has already made the step, and since we recognize the governments in Moscow and Belgrade, perhaps we should give more serious consideration to it too. Our surplus grain can fill the bellies of China's millions just as well as the products of Indochina's rice paddies, and with our grain China's leaders could probably be convinced that their present aggression in Laos and South Vietnam is unnecessary.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS A. JOHNSON,  
Major, M.C., U.S.A.

JUNE 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is my second letter thanking you for opposing the aggression our country is now committing, and the full-scale war being contemplated, in southeast Asia. It takes real courage to buck the leadership of both parties and most of the press on this issue. This Nation is being marshaled to commit a crime against humanity, and you are one of the few who both know it's wrong and says so.

I see little difference between the Johnson administration and the Republican on this issue. I will be voting for the first time this November, and I see no reason for trying to make a choice where there is no choice. Instead, I will write in your name for President of the United States, with Senator ERNEST GRUENING for Vice President.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM RUSSELL ROTHMAN.

ROCKPORT, MASS.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: For many years I have admired your honesty and great courage but never more than now.

I am sure that many people feel as you do about the war in Vietnam, but we feel helpless. We have written to the President, but our letters are ignored. For the first time in my life I feel I cannot vote this year. Not unless we have a candidate with vision and courage, such as yours.

Gratefully and sincerely,

VIRGINIA BATE.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.,  
June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
The U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This morning I had the pleasure of listening to your comments on the "Today" program on television.

In this day of jingoism, of far rightism, of ultraconservatism and of the "Let's land the Marines in Cuba" school of thought, it is refreshing and reassuring to hear the voice of reason in high places on occasion.

Of course, it doesn't make sense for us to give the United Nations lip-service as well as financial backing and then to disregard it completely when an important crisis arises on the international scene. I refer, of course, to our unilateral handling of the problems of southeast Asia as mentioned in your TV talk. One would imagine that what happened to the French would serve as an object lesson yet we appear to be blundering into the same trap that cost France so dearly.

No doubt I am naive about this but I still can't understand what there is in the jungles of South Vietnam or Laos that would cause the French to sacrifice so many of their finest young men and to drain their treasury.

Please keep up the good work. Many of us are with you.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES GUZZETTA.

SEARSFORT, MAINE,  
June 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Building,  
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I wish to thank you for reminding the people of a one-time free nation that we have degenerated into a nation of outlaws, waging undeclared war in South Vietnam without the consent of Congress.

May I suggest that Congress impeach the President of the United States for taking the law into his own hands.

Sincerely yours,

J. ERNEST BRYANT.

NICE, FRANCE,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We are attending a business convention here and are appalled at the increasing military moves by the administration in Vietnam, and the appointment of General Taylor as Ambassador. Congratulations on your efforts in getting the facts to the American people, and wish you success for all our sakes, in stopping the escalation.

Sincerely,

JUDITH FRIEDMAN.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N.Y.,  
June 25, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,  
The Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: May I commend you for your timely and penetrating comments on the situation in South Vietnam. Millions here and in our allied countries will agree with you. Actually some of the Vietcong guerrillas are South Vietnamese peasants who are tired of being exploited by the feudal regime of South Vietnam. Why do we not hear the truth about this situation?

Sincerely,

WALTER H. MOHR.

WINCHESTER, MASS.,  
June 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: My husband and I wish you to know we are in accord with your

views as expressed on "Face the Nation" in regard to the U.S. Government's unilateral action in Vietnam.

It is heartening to hear a statesman attack the political expediency which appears to be dictating our Government's policy in foreign affairs. No information we ordinary citizens can gather explains to us why we as a nation level a military assault on communism in Vietnam, assent to it in Cuba, and assist in such countries as Romania and Yugoslavia.

As far as we are concerned our military involvement in Vietnam is uncalled for.

Sincerely yours,

MARGARET H. HANDY  
(Mrs. Gardner W.).

MEYER MANAGEMENT CORP.,  
New York, N.Y., June 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your address of June 23 on the situation in southeast Asia.

Providence be praised that I read the RECORD every day. The metropolitan papers do not print such items or distort them.

I hope, you will make converts in the U.S. Senate, including Senator FULBRIGHT. Our foreign policy—or lack it—is something unbelievable. It is zigzagging and lacks rhyme and reason. This goes for President Johnson as it did for President Kennedy and President Eisenhower. Only Truman had some horsesense.

The Pentagon should take note of your admonitions—and that very fast. I would have bounced Admiral Felt for his Formosa statement. As you so apply express my own feelings: Soldiers carry out military orders, they do not determine foreign policy.

A large sign carrying that admonition, should be hung in each and every room of the Pentagon.

Thanking you again and with all good wishes from an admirer of your clear logic (who does not always see eye to eye with you, but is fully attuned to the Morse formula).

Sincerely yours,

J. H. MEYER.

DENVER, COLO.,  
June 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: All the world can be thankful to you for warning that our Government which talks about being peace loving, will be a most serious threat to the peace of the world if the policies advocated in Vietnam and that region by our militarist are carried out. Surely this Nation should be smart enough and moral enough not to involve humanity in a nuclear war.

Gratefully yours,

HELEN W. FORD.

FALLS CHURCH, VA.,  
June 25, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Your recently expressed suggestion that we turn over the mess in South Vietnam to the United Nations is the only realistic course of action left open to us in southeast Asia.

I have served in that country recently and retired from the Army in disgust at our inept handling of affairs in that part of the world.

There is little point in wasting both men and money to assist a people who are not interested in assisting themselves. We cannot win their war for them and we can't afford to lose a war there or anywhere else.

Please continue your efforts to awaken our own people to the naive handling of affairs in Vietnam.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK W. COYKENDALL.

#### AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1062, House bill 10314.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10314) to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to extend the expiration date of certain authorities thereunder and for other purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have asked that the bill be made the pending business for the purpose of having a bill before the Senate when it convenes on Monday.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### VISIT BY SENATOR MANSFIELD TO SENATOR KENNEDY AND SENATOR BAYH

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before the Senate adjourns, I should like to state that I had a visit with Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY today in Northampton, Mass., and also with Senator and Mrs. Birch Bayh. Also, I had the opportunity once again to meet with the wife of Senator KENNEDY and to notify them of the best wishes of President and Mrs. Johnson for a speedy recovery and also of the best wishes on the part of the many Senators who had approached me when they learned that I was going to Northampton, wishing for Senator KENNEDY and Senator and Mrs. Bayh a full and speedy recovery. They were pleased to get this word.

I found Senator KENNEDY in excellent spirits and, according to the best information I can get, on the road to recovery. He is no longer being fed intravenously, but is now on semisolids. He is not in an oxygen tent.

Dr. Corrider, Chief of Staff of Cooley-Dickenson General Hospital, informs me that his condition is quite satisfactory and they expect him to progress in the weeks and months ahead.

Senator BAYH and Mrs. Bayh are both doing very well. It is anticipated they may be discharged from Cooley-Dickenson General Hospital in a matter of a week or so. They are in good spirits. Senator KENNEDY and the Bayhs asked me to convey their thanks to the many Senators who have sent telegrams or called them for thinking about them at this particular time.

It is a matter of deep sorrow that the pilot of the airplane, Mr. Zimny and Senator KENNEDY's administrative assistant, Mr. Moss, were lost. We send to their family our deepest condolences, regrets, and sympathy.

It is to be hoped that Senator and Mrs. Bayh will be discharged within a week or 10 days. It is anticipated that Senator KENNEDY may well be transferred to another hospital in several weeks.

Cooley-Dickenson General Hospital, in Northhampton, Mass., where our colleagues are at the present time, is a first-grade institution and they are receiving the very best of care.

I thought I would relay these words to the Senate because of the interest shown.

Speaking personally, I am very happy that they are so far along on the road to recovery.

#### ADJOURNMENT

**Mr. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move, under the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the previous order, to Monday, June 29, 1964, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 26, 1964:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Sam P. Gilstrap, of Oklahoma, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Malawi.

##### UNITED NATIONS

Franklin H. Williams, of California, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 26, 1964:

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

John T. McNaughton, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense. Solis Horwitz, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Daniel M. Luevano, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Robert Warren Morse, of Rhode Island, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Leonard Marks, Jr., of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

##### U.S. AIR FORCE

The following-named officers to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 8962, title 10, of the United States Code:

##### To be general

Gen. Joe W. Kelly, 612A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

##### To be Lieutenant generals

Lt. Gen. Francis H. Griswold, 94A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Lt. Gen. Edward H. Underhill, 421A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Lt. Gen. Robert H. Terrill, 628A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

The following-named officers to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code.

##### To be general

Lt. Gen. Howell M. Estes, Jr., 1211A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

##### To be Lieutenant generals

Maj. Gen. Waymond A. David, 1470A, Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Keith K. Compton, 1849A, Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Henry Viccellio, 1728A, Regular Air Force.

Lt. Gen. William H. Blanchard, 1445A (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, to be senior Air Force member, Military Staff Committee, United Nations under the provisions of section 711, title 10, of the United States Code.

##### U.S. ARMY

The Army National Guard of the United States officers named herein for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a) and 3392:

##### To be major general

Brig. Gen. Donald Nicholas Anderson, O375021.

##### To be brigadier generals

Col. Richard Charles Kendall, O1104680, Adjutant General's Corps.

Col. Edward Donald Walsh, O422743, Infantry.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

##### To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Kermit Levelle Davis, O19386, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Woodrow Wilson Stromberg, O20728, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. David Bennett Parker, O20571, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Frank Wade Norris, O21110, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Edward Pickett, O21938, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Martin Cone, O20658, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Henry Chiles, O20295, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Nels Redding, O31516, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Chester Lee Johnson, O20681, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Delk McCorkle Oden, O20805, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Raymond Peers, O21366, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Gines Perez, O30126, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Walter Brown Richardson, O30597, U.S. Army.

##### To be brigadier generals

Col. Wendell John Coats, O22964, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Theodore Henderson Andrews, O33688, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Walter Martin Higgins, Jr., O21987, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Burton Robert Brown, O21118, U.S. Army.

Col. John Joseph Hayes, O32309, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Richard Henry Free, O22926, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Wilbur Eugene Showalter, O21794, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Walter Ferrell Winton, Jr., O22966, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. William Merle Fondren, O32481, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Lloyd Brinkley Ramsey, O23553, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Charles Morgan Prosser, O31945, U.S. Army.

Col. Osmund Alfred Leahy, O23106, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Phillip Buford Davidson, Jr., O21969, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Charles Carmin Noble, O22942, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Robert Birne Spragins, O22080, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Leonard Burbank Taylor, O63589, Army of the United States (major, U.S. Army).

Col. Donn Royce Pepke, O25188, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

2. The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, secs. 3284, 3308, and 3307:

##### To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Victor James MacLaughlin, O18580, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Ellsworth Ingalls Davis, O18658, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Richard Davis Myer, O18963, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Thomas Honeycutt, O18975, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Chester Arthur Dahlen, O19020, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Thomas Ralph Yancey, O42256, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Gines Perez, O30126, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. John Joseph Lane, O19021, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Frederick Thorlin, O19067, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Ethan Allen Chapman, O19076, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Richard John Meyer, O19147, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).